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be admitted that the introduction of this topic destroys somewhat the unity of the speech, and probably the plea would be more effective if Cicero had given his whole attention to the single argument. The case then went to the jury, and Milo was convicted by the large majority of 38 to 13 votes. The vote stood: for conviction, senators 12, equites 13, tribuni aerarii 13; for acquittal, senators 6, equites 4, tribuni aerarii 3⁹⁰.

The evidence presented against Milo by the prosecution must have been very strong, but probably the real reason for his conviction lay in Cicero's failure to plead his case well. Cicero was ashamed of his failure, and shortly after the conviction of Milo wrote out in full what he had intended to say. Presumably we have the speech as he then wrote it. He sent a copy of it to Milo, who assured Cicero that he would not have been convicted, had Cicero delivered that speech⁹¹. The conclusion is that Milo regarded the speech as an adequate defense, and it is difficult to believe otherwise. On this question the only consideration that arises is whether Cicero is confining himself strictly to the truth in all that he says. If he is doing so, one can have no hesitation in holding that he proves his case absolutely. We have had occasion to notice two small points in which he may fall under suspicion of prevarication. It is sometimes held that the conviction was based largely on political grounds, and undoubtedly many thought that it would be desirable to have Milo out of the city. Nevertheless, one is forced to maintain that no jury could have convicted him if Cicero had presented the case as strongly as it appears in his extant speech.

The penalty placed upon Milo was banishment from Italy, with, possibly, the confiscation of his property. He immediately took up his residence at Massilia. There is no information given as to a time limit on the banishment, either in the law of Pompey, or in this case. It is probable that it was a life sentence, for it could not be less than the penalty for *ambitus*, which seems to have been banishment for life, according to Pompey's legislation. Caesar did not restore Milo among the many who were restored after banishment under these laws of Pompey. But he returned in 48 B. C., upon invitation of Caelius, to take part in the insurrection raised by Caelius.

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REVIEWS

Bellum Helveticum: A Beginner's Book in Latin. Revised Edition. By A. L. Janes and P. R. Jenks. Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company (1913). Pp. 440.

Not very long ago makers of First Year Latin books thought and teachers demanded that the books should

be made as interesting as possible. The results obtained when the pupil tried to read Caesar were unsatisfactory, and gradually the pendulum swung the other way, until before the first year pupil in Latin was given a book so complex, abstruse and uninteresting that it was difficult even for an experienced teacher to use it successfully.

In the revised *Bellum Helveticum* a happy medium, we find, has been struck. The book is attractive and well printed; the illustrations are good; and, best of all, the arrangement is clear and logical.

As the title indicates, the book is based on the first twenty-nine chapters of the first book of Caesar's Commentaries. But, very wisely, before approaching the text of Caesar, the authors have given ten lessons on forms and simple principles of syntax. From the seventeenth lesson onward a small portion of Caesar's text is given in each lesson; 365 words most used by Caesar form the basis of the English sentences, a number which the average pupil can easily learn thoroughly and which will serve him as a reliable stock in trade for his Second Year work. The vocabulary of the body of the book contains 519 words in common use in Caesar. The sentences, both Latin and English, are well chosen and are not too numerous.

The Lessons, of which there are 90, contain exercises for written and oral work, which with the questions under the vocabularies serve admirably to set the pupil thinking.

The *Bellum* also contains eleven Review Lessons, which are excellent. The 90 Lessons contain the first 14 chapters of the Helvetian War; then follow chapters 15-29 with English exercises, containing review grammatical constructions. This is followed by the Connected Text of the Helvetian War, Selected Rules, and an Appendix which contains in small compass all the paradigms which have been given in the early lessons. A Latin-English Vocabulary and a short English-Latin Vocabulary complete the book.

With this revised *Bellum* goes a class-room edition which contains the exercises of each lesson which the pupil is to prepare, but no information; there are added sentences, called Sight Sentences, in both English and Latin, which may be used for additional drill and for sight work, if desired. This class-room edition is very valuable.

On the whole this revised edition is well put together, clear, and practical.

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Athenian Clubs in Politics and Litigation. A University of Chicago Dissertation. By George Miller Calhoun. Reprinted from the University of Texas Bulletin, No. 262 (January 8, 1913). Pp. 172.

The text on which this thesis builds is Thucydides 8.54.4, where, in the account of the growth of the oligarchic movement, Peisander is mentioned as having visited the 'sworn associations which already existed in the state for the management of lawsuits and elections'.

⁹⁰ Asc. 53.

⁹¹ It is Dio Cassius (40. 54) who relates the story that Milo wrote to Cicero that he would have missed the mullets of Massilia, if Cicero had pleaded as well as that.